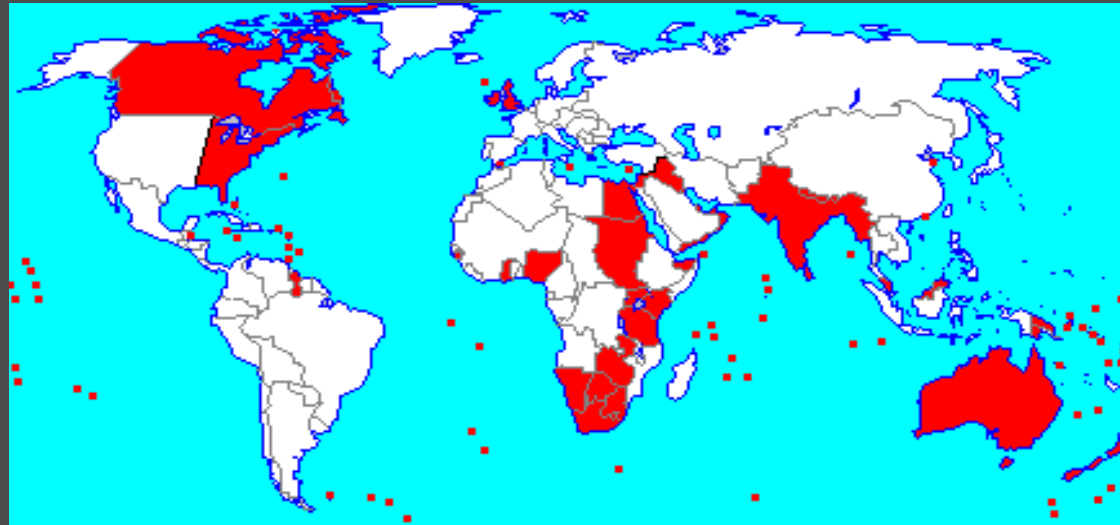


# IMPERIALISM

## Old & New Imperialism

◎ Europe's influence continued to expand in the 19<sup>th</sup> c., and for all the same old reasons...

- What was new in this c. was the extent; for the 1<sup>st</sup> time, Euro. imperialism became global in nature, w/ Br. the world leader (“The sun never sets on the Br. Empire”)



- It was also contradictory...while many Euro. nations explored the ideals of liberalism, nat'lism, and socialism for their own people, imp. remained as exploitative as ever

- Under “Old Imperialism”, European powers did not usually acquire territory (except for Spain in Americas and Portugal in Brazil) but rather built a series of trading stations
- Respected and frequently cooperated with local rulers in India, China, Japan, Indonesia, and other areas where trade flourished between locals and European coastal trading centers.
- The “*new imperialism*” tended to favour direct conquest and formal empire
  - Africa and Asia had seen limited Euro. intrusion and most contacts had been coastal in nature...entire continents now came under Euro. influence

# The “Eastern Question”

- 1870s--constant crisis in the Balkans (who would control region?)
- Russia's dream since reign of Catherine the Great was to retake the Balkans and ultimately Constantinople (the old capital of Byzantine Empire and the cradle of Orthodox Christianity)
  - **Pan-Slavism**: Idea of uniting all Slavs in Europe under one gov't (Russia)
- Russia defeated the Ottoman Empire by 1878 and seemed poised to dominate the Balkans



# The “Eastern Question”

- Britain refused to accept Russian hegemony in Balkans and sent navy to help Turks
  - Nationalistic spirit in Britain came to be known as “**jingoisism**” (after a popular poem)
  - Bismarck offered to mediate the crisis (came to be the Congress of Berlin)



“Bull-Baiting.”

October, 1899.

Reproduction rights obtainable from  
[www.CartoonStock.com](http://www.CartoonStock.com)



Plain English.

JOHN BULL (to BOER). “As you WILL fight, you shall have it. This time it’s a fight to a finish.”

# Congress of Berlin (1878)

- Russia left the conference with little despite defeating the Turks
- Recognition of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro as independent states.
- Establishment of the autonomous principality of Bulgaria (still within Ottoman Empire)
- Austrian acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Transfer of Cyprus to Great Britain, not far from the Suez Canal.

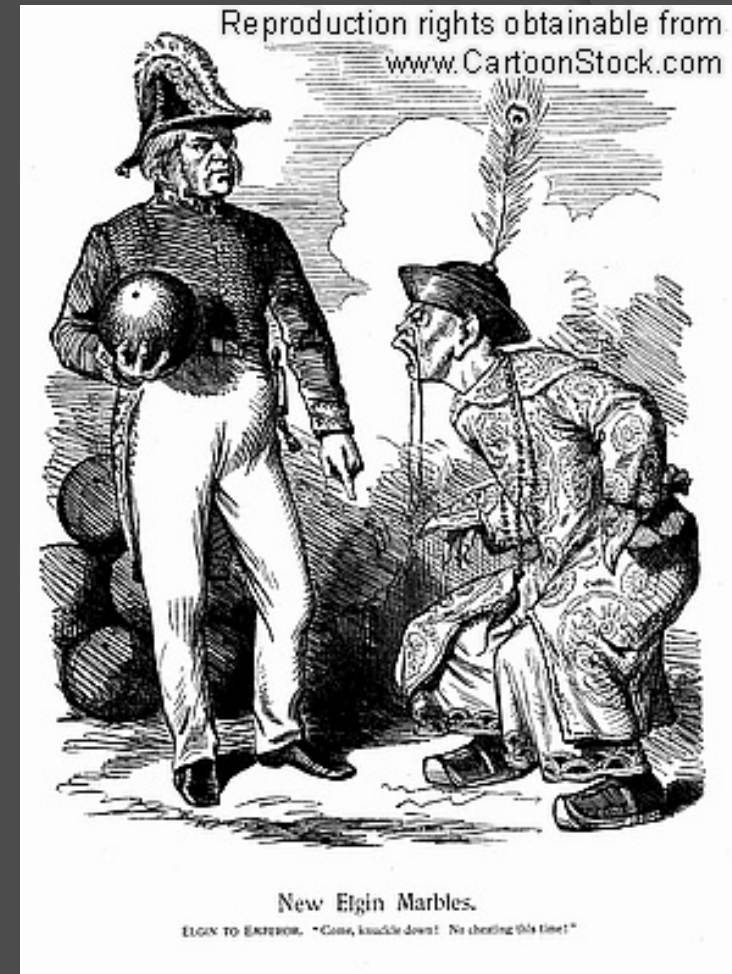


# Congress of Berlin (1878)

- Though Disraeli was most responsible for the agreements, Russia blamed Bismarck
- (Note: Congress of Berlin is NOT Berlin Conference which carved up Africa)
- *Russian hostility toward Germany led Bismarck to embark upon a new system of alliances which transformed European diplomacy and effectively killed remnants of Concert of Europe*

## Other remnants of the “Old Imperialism”

- ◎ **First Opium War** (1839-1841) Britain occupied several coastal cities and forced China to surrender- Br. used mil. force in defence of “free trade”
  - **Treaty of Nanking** (1842) : Forced China to cede **Hong Kong** to Britain forever, pay large indemnity and open up 4 large cities to foreign trade with low tariffs.



## ◎ **Second Opium War (1856-1860)**

- China forced to accept trade and investment on unfavorable terms for the foreseeable future.
- **Extraterritoriality** subjected Westerners to their home country's laws rather than China's.



# China - **Taiping Rebellion** of 1850

- Primarily caused by differing Chinese factions: rebels opposed the Manchus
- As many as 20 million people perished.
- The Manchus defeated rebellion after 14 years with the help of the British military.



# Japan

- Only major Asian power to resist being swallowed up by the imperialists.
- Commodore Matthew Perry (U.S.): forced Japan to open trade in 1853



# Egypt

- Became a protectorate of Great Britain from 1883 until 1956
- British domination of Egypt became the model for the "new imperialism"
- Turkish general Muhammad Ali had established Egypt into a strong and virtually independent state by 1849
- Egypt's inability to satisfy foreign investors led to control of its finances by France & Britain
- Safeguarding the Suez Canal (completed in 1869) played a key role in the British occupation of Egypt and its bloody conquest of the Sudan.

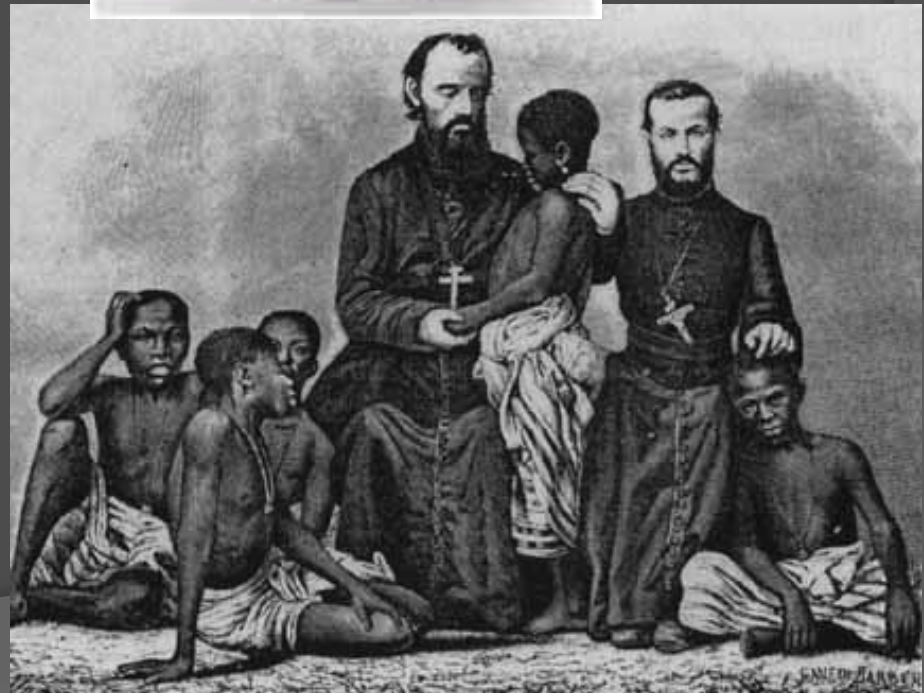


# European Migration

- **Between 1815 and 1932 more than 60 million people left Europe**
- **Migrants went primarily to European-inhabited areas: North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Siberia.**
- **European migration provided further impetus for Western expansion**
- **Most were poor from rural areas, though seldom from the poorest classes (due to oppressive land policies)**

# Major Causes for the Renewed Imperialist Impulse

- ◉ Search for new markets and raw materials
- ◉ Missionary work: far more successful in Africa than in Asia and Islamic world.
- ◉ Dr. David Livingston: first white man to do humanitarian and religious work in south and central Africa



- ◎ H. M. Stanley found Livingston (whom westerners thought to be dead) and his newspaper reports created European interest in Africa; Stanley sought aid of king of Belgium to dominate the Congo region.

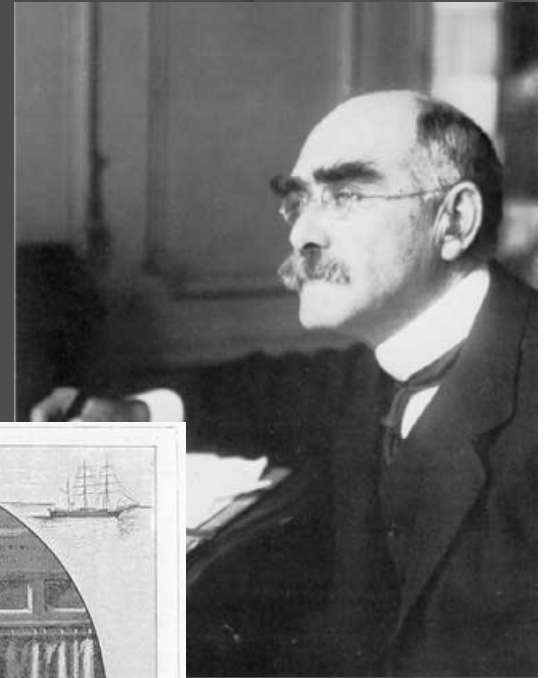


# Major Causes for the Imperialist Impulse

- New military and naval bases to protect one's interests against other European powers
- Br. concerned by Fr. & Ger. land grabs in 1880s; might seal off their empires with high tariffs & restrictions; future economic opportunities might be lost
- Increased tensions between the “haves” (e.g. British Empire) and the “have nots” (e.g. Germany & Italy) who came in late to the imperialistic competition.

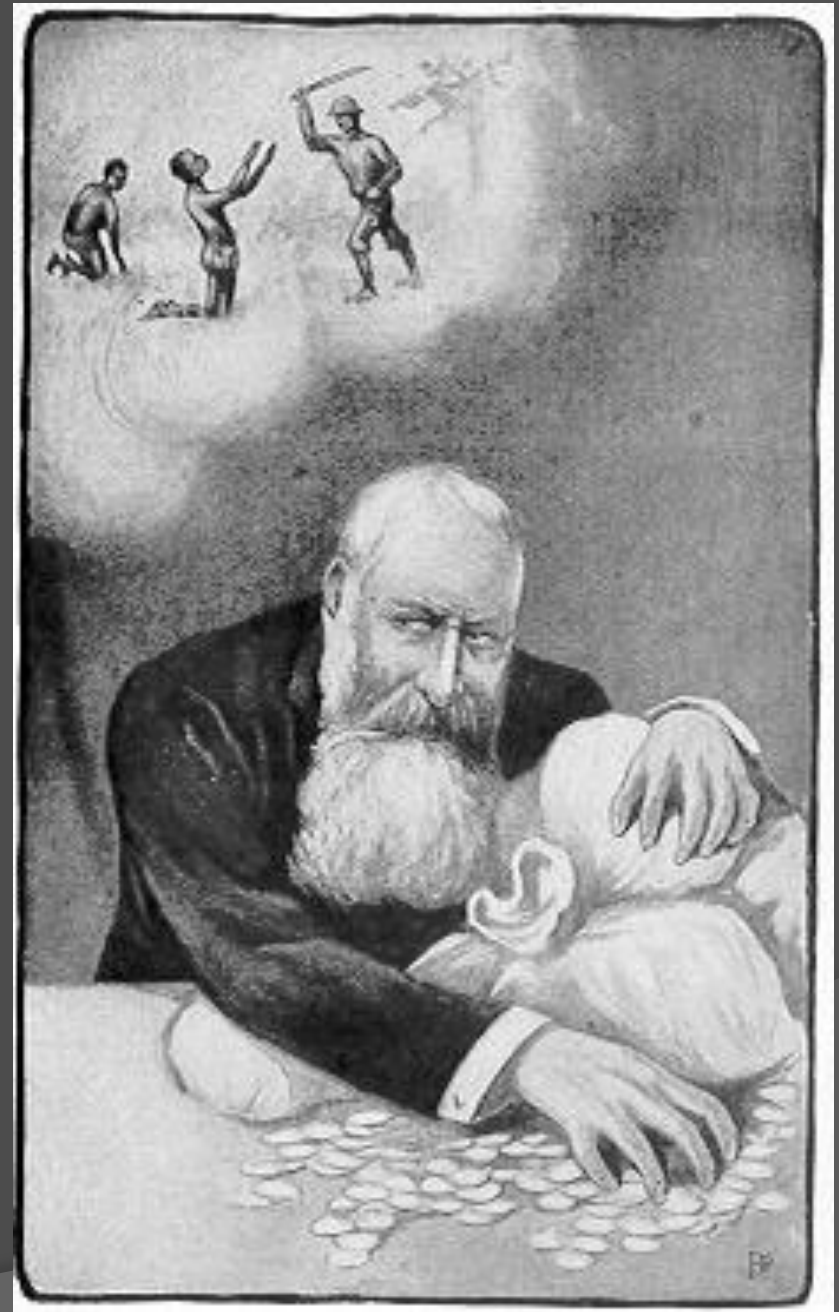
# Ideology: Nationalism and Social Darwinism

- **"White Man's Burden"**: racist patronizing that preached that the "superior" Westerners had an obligation to bring their culture to "uncivilized" peoples in other parts of the world - Poem by Rudyard Kipling
- Germany and Russia especially used imperialistic drives to divert popular attention from the class struggle at home and to create a false sense of national unity.



# Africa

- 1880, Europeans controlled 10% of Africa; by 1914 controlled all except Liberia & Ethiopia
- Belgian Congo**
  - At behest of **Leopold II**, H. M. Stanley established trading stations, signed “treaties” with African chiefs, and claimed land for Belgium – rubber tree plantations were created
  - Leopold’s incursion into Congo basin also raised the question of the political fate of black Africa



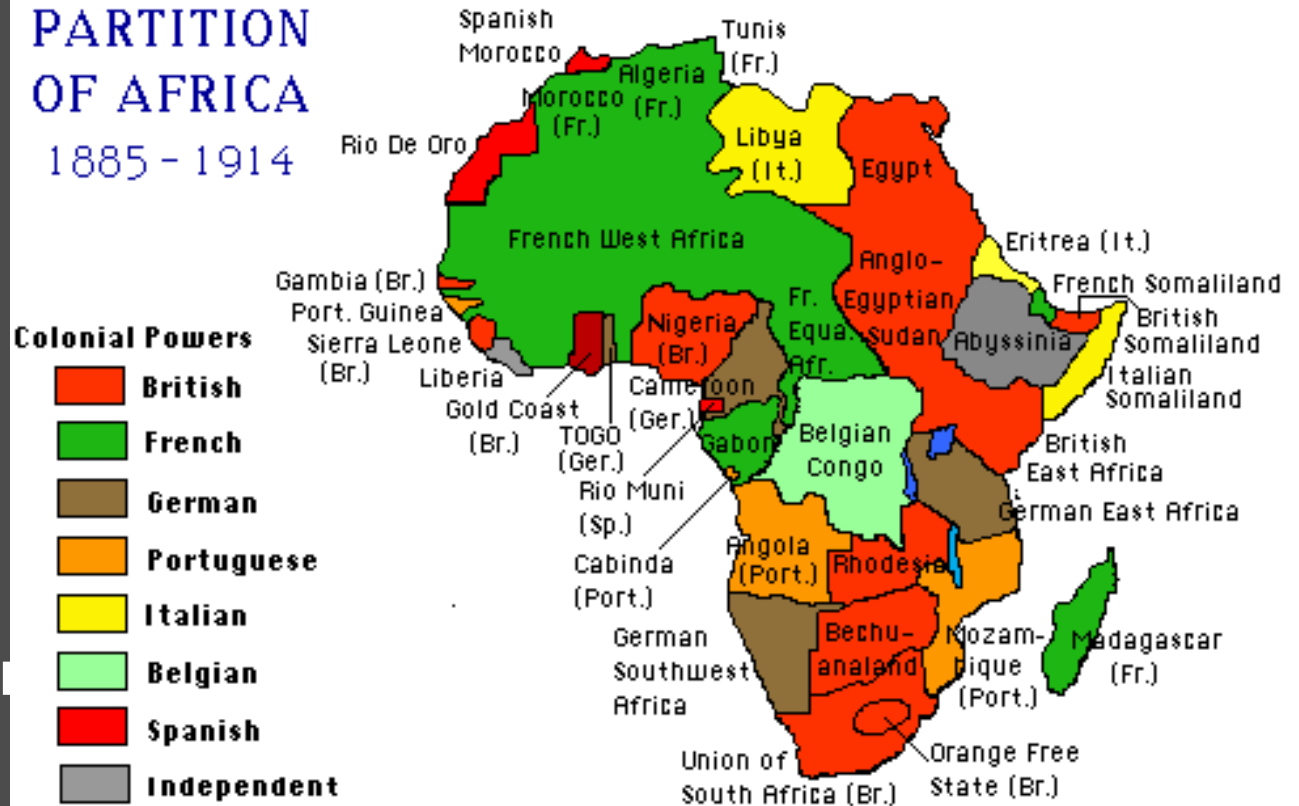
# Africa: Berlin Conference 1884-85

- Established the "rules" for conquest of Africa =

## **"Paper Partition"**

- Sponsored by Bismarck & Jules Ferry ; sought to prevent conflict over imperialism
- Congress coincided w/ Ger.'s rise as an imperial power
- Agreed to stop slavery & slave trade in Africa

## PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914



# Africa: Berlin Conference 1884-85

- Britain: perhaps the most enlightened of the imperialist powers (though still oppressive)
  - Took control of Egypt in 1883 (model for "New Imperialism")
  - Pushed southward and took control of Sudan
- Battle of Omdurman (1898): **General Horatio H. Kitchener** defeated Sudanese tribesman and killed 11,000 (use of machine gun) while only 28 Britons died



- ◎ **Fashoda Incident** (1898): France & Britain nearly went to war over Sudan; France backed down in the face of the Dreyfus Affair



# South Africa and the Boer War (1899-1902)

- ◉ **Cecil Rhodes** had become Prime Minister of Cape Colony ; principal sponsor of the Cape-to-Cairo dream where Britain would dominate the continent.
- ◉ Diamonds and gold were discovered in the Transvaal and Rhodes wanted to extend his influence there but region controlled by **Boers** (descendents of Dutch settlers)
- ◉ **Kruger Telegram** (1902): Kaiser Wilhelm II, dispatched telegram to Boers congratulating them on defeating British invaders without need of German assistance
  - Anger swept through Britain aimed at Germany.



# South Africa and the Boer War (1899-1902)

- **Massive British force eventually defeated Boers and in 1910 the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, & Natal combined to form the Union of South Africa.**



# Asia

- France: Jules Ferry – Indochina
- Britain: Burma, Malay Peninsula, North Borneo
- Germany: certain Pacific islands
- Russia: Persia, outlying provinces of China
- **Spanish-American War, 1898: U.S. defeated Spain, took Philippines, Guam, Hawaii & Cuba**



# Spanish Misrule in Cuba



***Speak Softly,  
But Carry a Big Stick!***



# *Our “Sphere of Influence”*



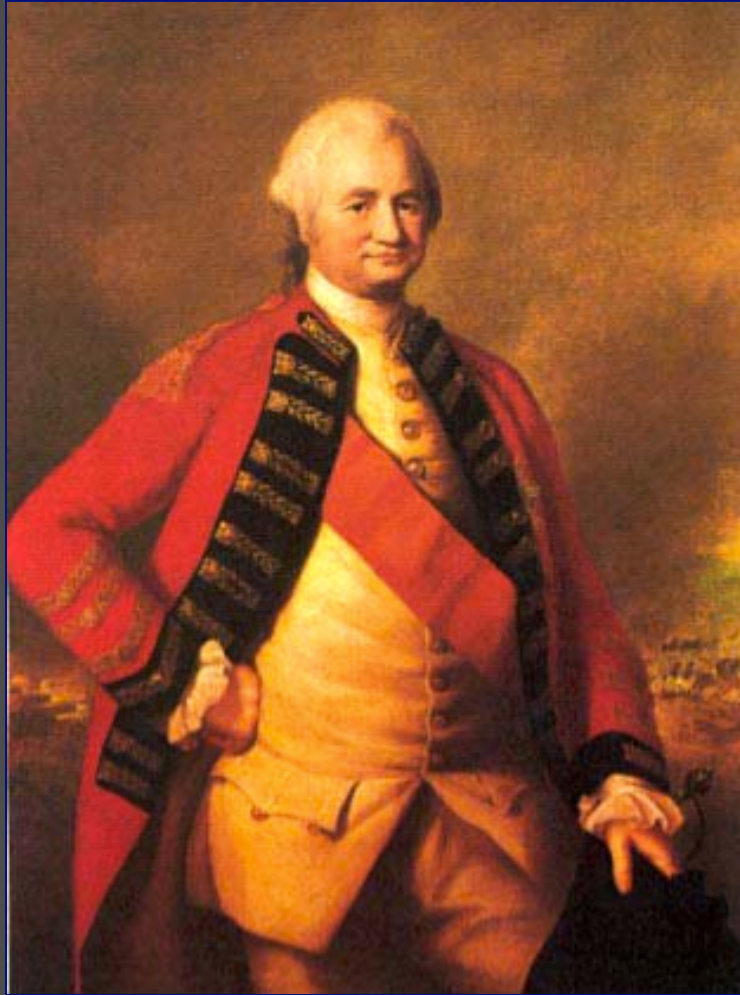
# India: 18c-early 19c



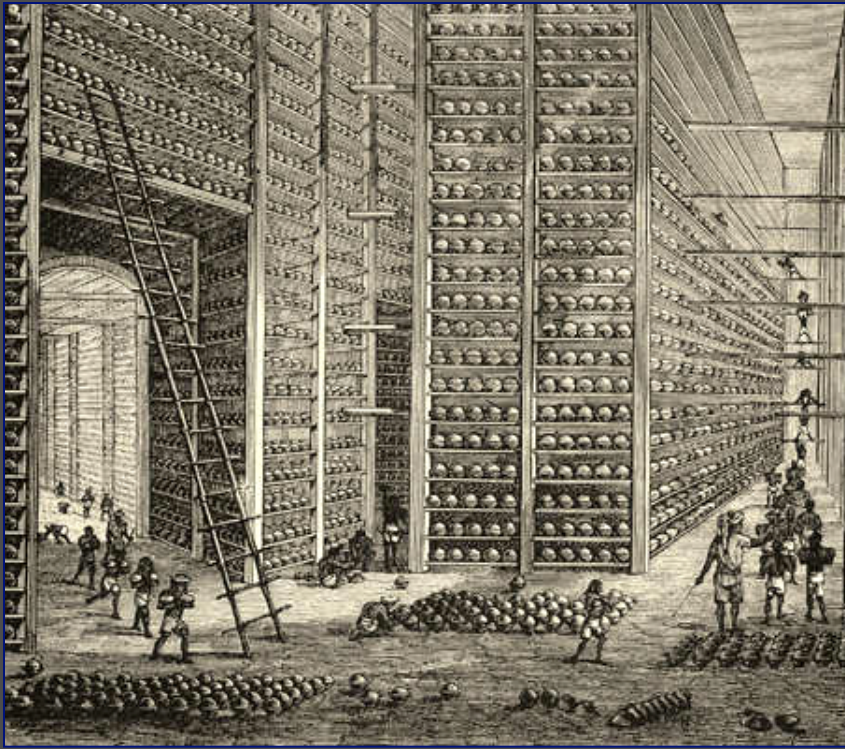
# British East India Company Agents



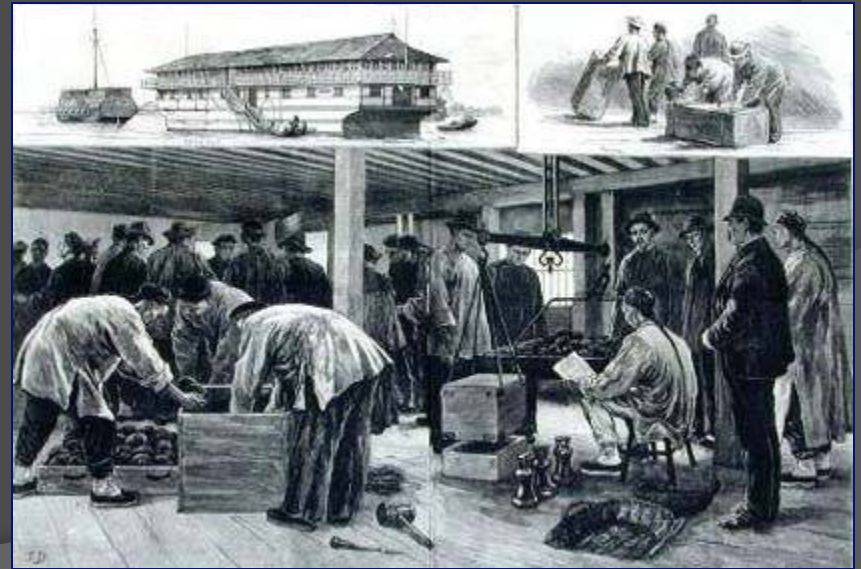
# Sir Robert Clive



# British Opium Warehouse in Patna, India



Selling Patna  
Opium in China



# The Palace of the Nawab of Moorshedabad, Bengal - 1858



# The Maharaja of Pannah



# England & India

- Br. influence in India was also expanding – this began w/ the Br. E. India Co.
- They also intro'd policies that led to later nat'lism mvmts.
- Some of these challenged local traditions assoc. w/ caste, such as the *sati*
- Militarily, the Br. forced **sepoys** to accept overseas service, which also violated caste
- The Br. also ran into trouble w/ the *Lee-Enfield* rifle : soldiers had to bite the tip off the cartridge, which were supposedly dipped in animal fat (another violation of caste)



# Areas of the Sepoy Mutiny,

1857



- Sepoy Mutiny**, 1857-58 soldiers who wouldn't load their rifles were imprisoned...once freed, they killed Br. officers and marched on Delhi, restoring a Moghul emperor to the throne
- GB took control over the next year, taking control from the E. India Co. thru the Gov't of India Act (Victoria as "empress")
  - British reforms in India continued: modern system of education (to train Indian civil servants), economic reforms (post/telegraphs, irrigation, railroads, tea plantations), creation of unified state.



SEPOY INDIAN TROOPS dividing the spoils after their mutiny against British rule (1857-1859).

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

# Execution of Sepoys: “The Devil’s Wind”



# Queen Victoria in India

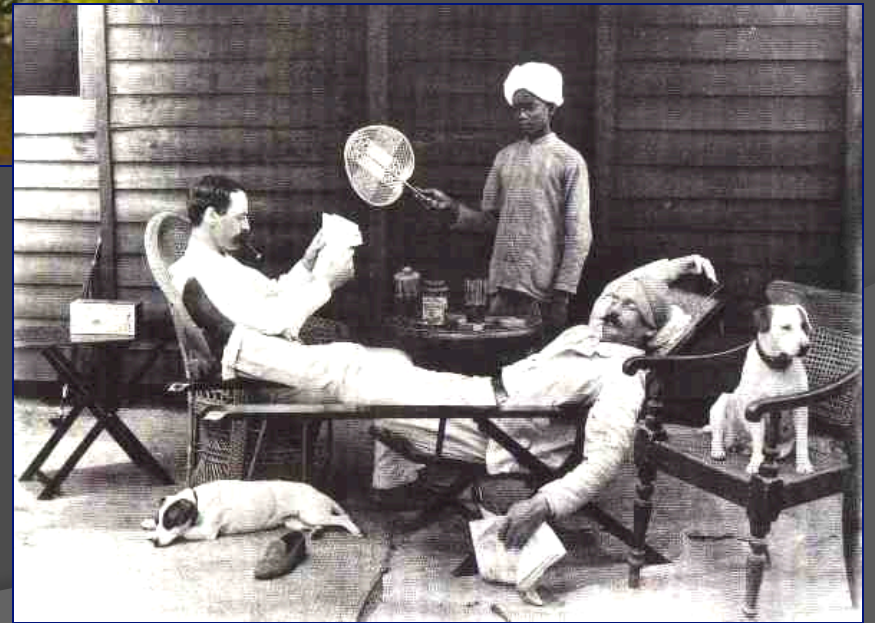


# Queen Victoria: Receiving the Crown of India





# A Life of Leisure!



# Darjeeling Railroad, 1880s



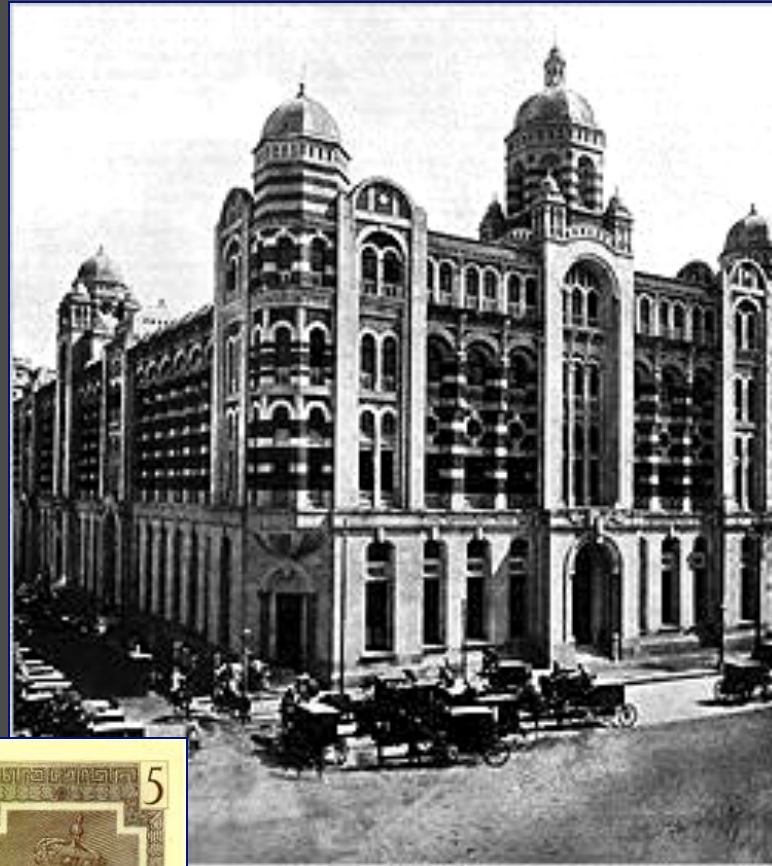
# Simla: Little England in the mountains of India



# Victoria Station, Bombay



# Chartered Bank of Calcutta, 1915



# Indian National Congress

(formed in 1885)

- Educated Indians, predominantly Hindu, demanded increasing equality & self-gov't
- India became independent in 1946 (just after WWII)



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

# The Muslim League

- 1905 → partition of Bengal based on religions and languages.
- 1906 → creation of the Muslim League.



**Young Mohandas K. Gandhi,**

**1876**

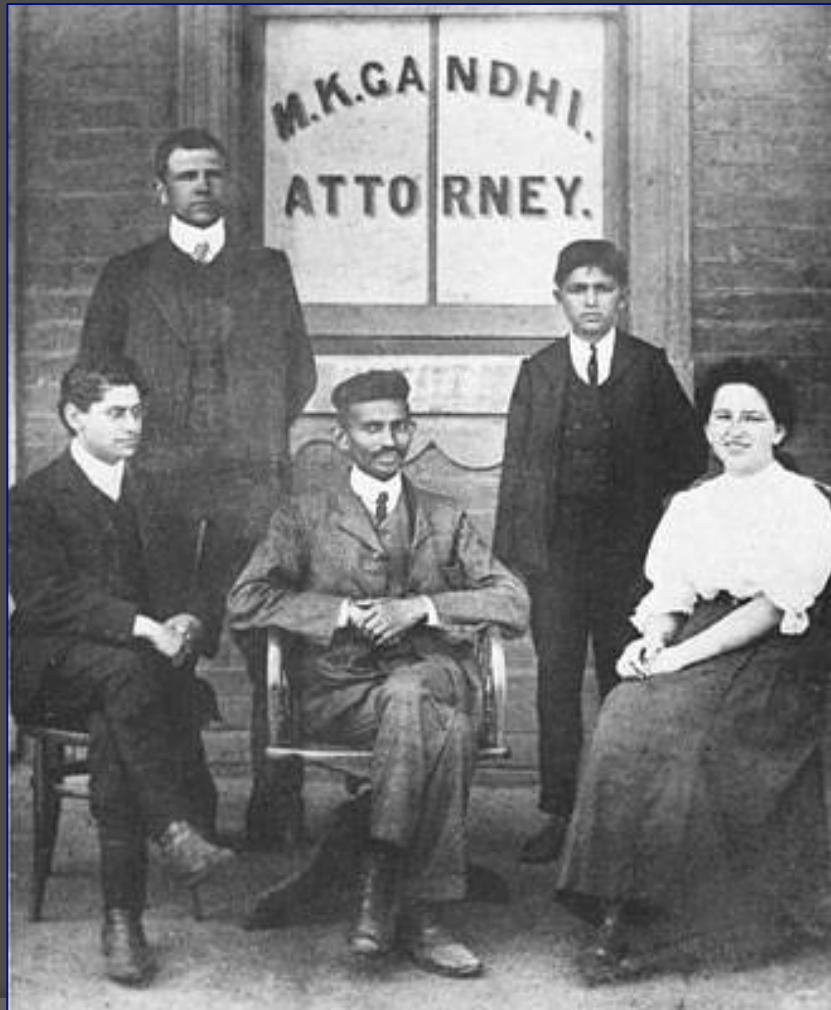


**1869 - 1948**

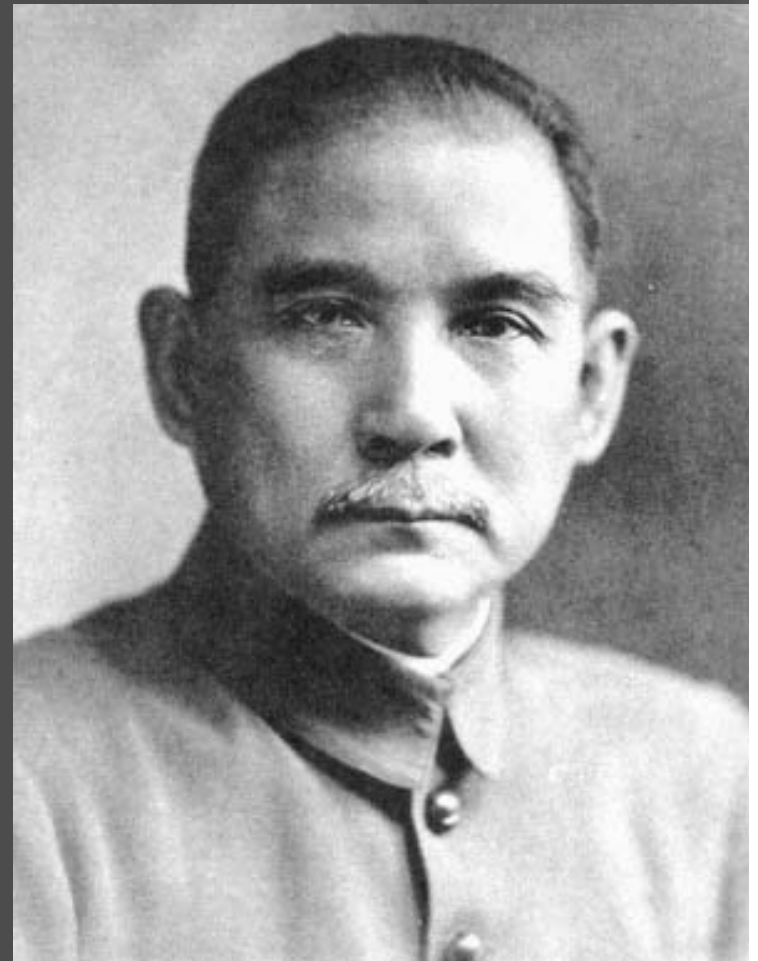
# Gandhi with the London Vegetarian Society, 1890



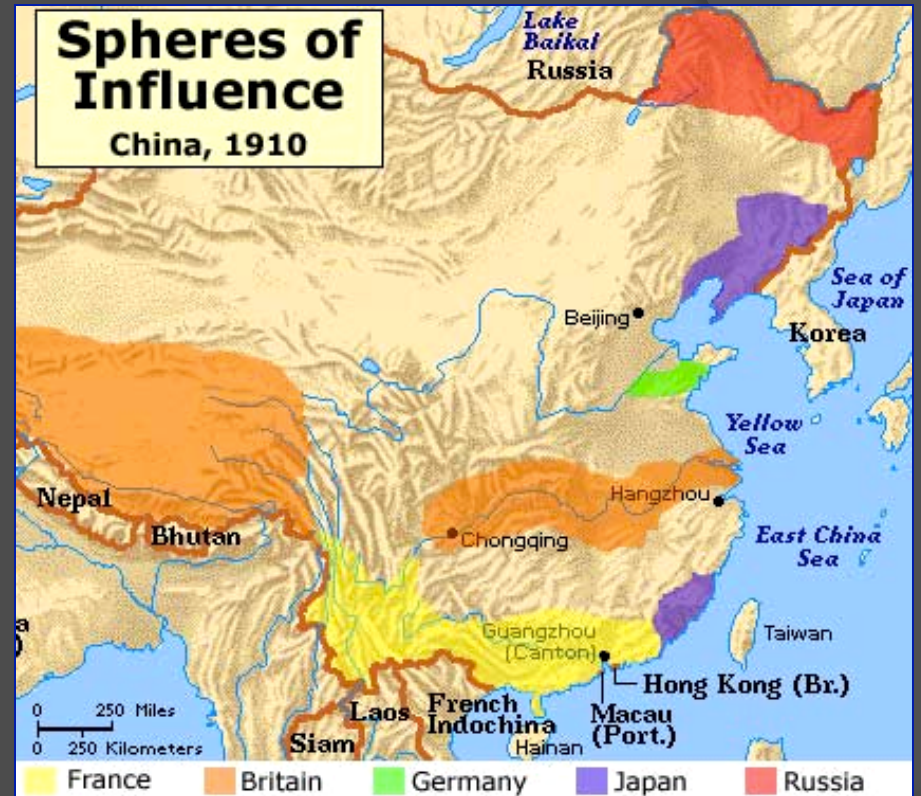
# Gandhi as a Lawyer in Johannesburg, So. Africa



- ◎ China: carved into **spheres of influence** in late 19th century  
**Sino-Japanese War** of 1894-95: revealed China's helplessness
- ◎ Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan each came to control a piece of eastern China
- ◎ **Dr. Sun Yat-sen** a revolutionary, sought to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish a republic; sparked the beginning of a Chinese nationalist movement
- ◎ **Open Door Policy**, sponsored by the U.S. in 1899, sought to open commerce to imperial latecomers like itself, urged the Europeans to allow free trade within China while respecting its territorial integrity.



# The Open Door Policy



- ★ Secretary **John Hay**.
- ★ Give all nations equal access to trade in China.
- ★ Guaranteed that China would NOT be taken over by any one foreign power.

# The Open Door Policy



# America as a Pacific Power



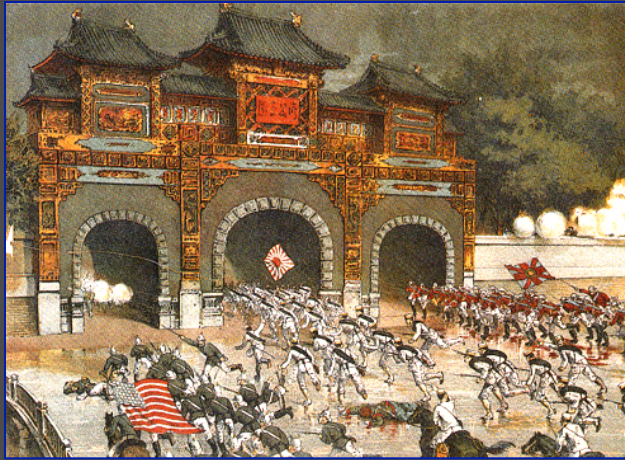
# Boxer Rebellion

**Boxer Rebellion**, 1900:  
Patriotic uprising by  
Chinese nationalists  
against Western  
encroachment, was  
put down by imperial  
powers in 1900;  
Manchu dynasty  
would soon fall

**Captured Boxer**  
Prisoners guarded by  
soldiers of the Sixth  
United States Cavalry,  
1901



# The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



★ The Peaceful Harmonious Fists.

★ "55 Days at Peking."

# Japan

- ◉ Unlike China, Japan quickly modernized and became an imperial power by late 19th century
- ◉ Meiji Restoration, 1867: resulted in series of reforms to compete with the West



# Russo-Japanese War (1904)

- Russia and Japan both had designs on Manchuria and Korea
- Japanese concerned about Russian Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria
- Japan destroyed Russian fleet off coast of Korea and won major battles on land although Russians turned the tide on land
- Westerners horrified that Japan had defeated a major Western power.



# Russo-Japanese War (1904)

- **Treaty of Portsmouth**

(mediated by U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt) ended war with Japan winning major concessions (preferred position in Manchuria, protectorate in Korea, half of Sakhalin Island – Japan also went on to annex Korea)

- Long-term impact of war: Russia turned to the Balkans, and Russia's political situation deteriorated further, leading to the Russian Revolution
- Japan's victory stimulated Asian nationalism – various Asian peoples hoped to emulate Japanese power and win their independence

